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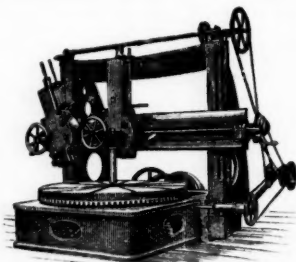
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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 343.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY MARCH 5, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ON Saturday last Congress finished the last entire week of the session, with the public business farther in arrears than ever was known. Only one of the appropriation bills had passed both houses, and become law by the signature of the President. Two were getting ready for his signature. Four were hanging in conferences between House and Senate. One was before the House. Two had not even reached the House. As the session opened with every indication that business was to be despatched promptly, and as the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was passed by the House before the Christmas holidays, this delay is most astonishing. Naturally the brunt of the blame fell upon Mr. Randall and his Committee on Appropriations, and some of his own party joined in the general condemnation of his course, when attention was called to the matter in both House and Senate. He made a very weak defence by blaming the Senate for delaying action on the Sundry Civil bill. That delay was proper. The Sundry Civil bill is just the bill which ought not to have taken precedence of the appropriation bills generally. It is an omnibus bill, to cover everything omitted in the rest. It is impossible to say at the opening of a session what should be included in it, and the Senate found it necessary first to detain it and then to enlarge it by inserting many small appropriations desired by the executive departments.

In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds took very high and just ground against submission to such treatment from the House. The constitutional provision which confines the preparation of revenue bills to the House has been used to confine their discussion to the House also. They are forwarded in batches to the Senate at the very close of the session, when there is no time for proper discussion or amendment. The Senate virtually is told either to pass them as they stand or withhold the appropriations needed by the government. And under the political circumstances which kept the Republicans in control of the Senate and the Executive, while the Democrats controlled the House, there was a growth of this insolent habit, which has not ceased with the election of a Democratic President. But now the Senate is in command of the situation. It is not its affair if the appropriation bills are not passed before the date fixed by the Constitution for the close of the session. It can let them die under prolonged discussion just as comfortably as pass them with railroad speed. And Mr. Edmunds and several of his colleagues intimated their purpose to prevent the passage of any appropriation bills without adequate consideration in the Senate.

THE House, as we expected, failed to sustain the Dependent Pensions bill against the veto of the President. The vote stood 136 Republicans and 39 Democrats to 125 Democrats. Not a single member from the States which attempted secession voted for the bill. Six of the Democrats in the minority were from border States, and the rest from the North. Among the latter were Messrs. Holman and Randall. Thirty-two Northern and nineteen Border State Democrats voted with the seventy-four Southern members against the bill. Twenty-seven Democrats who supported the bill on its passage changed their votes after the veto. Col. Matson, the chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, made a point by reading a petition asking that a pension of eight dollars a month be granted to every honorably discharged Union soldier, and showed that the name of Grover Cleveland was among those affixed to it. The date was June, 1884, just before Mr. Cleveland received the Democratic nomination. It is said that the substitute hired by Mr. Cleveland is one of the 9,000 Union veterans who are now in the almshouses of the country.

SOME ascribe to Mr. Randall a purpose to force a special session by delaying these bills. It seems certain that he could get no better chance for retiring Mr. Carlisle from the Speakership than an extra session would offer. Mr. Carlisle has made himself extremely offensive to many of his own party by his use of his power as Speaker to prevent the consideration of any measures he did not wish to have adopted. He thus alienated several Southern members of very different kinds. The apple-jack members are outraged by his refusal to have any bill considered which aimed at the repeal of the internal revenue taxes. And those Southern members who think that the future of the South is more bound up with free schools than with free apple-jack or free tobacco have been quite as much offended by the smothering of the Blair bill. Could the election of a new Speaker be held next month, Mr. Carlisle would be weighted not only by the contest for his own seat, but by an amount of fresh and lively resentment of his misdoings as Speaker, which would make his reelection extremely doubtful. And the disuse into which Congressional caucuses have fallen would make it harder to force him upon the minority of his party. But if matters are allowed to wait until December it is possible that all this will be forgotten, and that the House will prefer Mr. Carlisle to Mr. Randall, or to any candidate Mr. Randall may put forward.

The resentment felt by the friends of the Blair bill was shown in the obstructive tactics adopted by the West Virginia delegation, who would allow of no expedition in considering an appropriation bill because they were refused a vote on that measure. No bit of its recent policy in Congress is likely to cut the Democratic party so much as this will. None puts it so flatly in opposition to a large body of influential people in the Southern States. None will do so much to break up the solid South, not perhaps immediately, but by the ultimate outcome of a deep antagonism within the party on a great practical question.

MR. HOAR was rather late in the session with his proposal to renew the notice already given to our own and Her Majesty's diplomats, that we have no intention to entertain a proposal for reciprocity with Canada, or to settle the Fisheries question by reducing the duties on Canadian fish. That point the Senate passed upon last year, to the grief of Mr. Bayard and the British Minister. The belief of the diplomatic guild that the proper plaster for every international sore is a new treaty or agreement is not shared by the people of the United States in this case. They neither mean to submit the question to arbitration nor to reopen negotiations for reciprocity, nor to let Canadian fish caught by subsidized fishermen compete in our markets on equal terms with the fish caught by our fishermen, who get no subsidies.

Mr. Belmont, however, evidently means that if we do none of these things we shall do nothing else, if he can help it. He met the Senate's refusal to accept his absurdly excessive measure of retaliation—a measure no American President could or would enforce—by a refusal to entertain the Senate's original and sensible bill, which treats the whole question as what it is,—one of fish. There is neither reason nor justice in the proposal to obstruct the entire commerce between the two countries because Canada is trying to make us lower or repeal our duties on her fish. Nor is there any policy in it. The Senate's proposal hurts Canada only. That put forward by Mr. Belmont would hurt America nearly as much if it were enforced. At this writing we cannot speak of any conclusion to this dispute; but we have hope that the Senate will do nothing so ill-advised as to recede from its position.

THE solution to the dispute between the two Houses came on Wednesday, (after the above paragraph had been placed in the printers' hands), in the acceptance by the House of the Senate's measure. The vote to recede stood 149 to 134, a number of Democrats joining the Republicans, on this issue, and though Mr. Belmont earnestly endeavored to keep the party column steady, and had the aid of a speech from Mr. Randall, two members of his own committee, Crain, of Texas, and Worthington, of Illinois, both Democrats, made effective speeches in support of the Senate's measure.

The bill now goes to the President, and it would not be very surprising if he should veto it. The retaliatory powers given him a year ago he has not made use of. What does he want with more?

ONE of the points of disagreement between the Senate and the House was of course the appropriation for the carrying of mails to our neighbor countries in American ships. Last year the Senate seems to have retreated from its support of this amendment because it was rejected by a vote of 178 to 80 in the House. This year the vote stood 157 to 130, showing a marked change of feeling and a very narrow margin for the enemies of the bill. Of its passage at an extra session there could be little doubt. No doubt Col. Vilas's change of front has contributed to this greater strength of the measure with his own party. His position still is an ambiguous one, but it no longer is so pronounced a part of the Administration's policy to do nothing for our own shipping. Col. Vilas has shown at least that he is capable of learning something, which is more than can be said of some of his associates in the Cabinet.

It was evident even before the end of the session was in sight that the House was not going to pass the four bills for national defence by sea and by land which the Senate had sent it. That the House was willing to do something in this direction was shown by the adoption of the amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill which Mr. Sayres offered. It provides for two cruisers, four gunboats, and a torpedo-boat, and was carried by the vote of fifty Democrats and all the Republicans in the House, in spite of the strenuous opposition of Mr. Holman and his kind.

The attempt to insert into the bill the substance of two of the Senate bills was defeated, so that nothing more was to be hoped for in that House. The session closes, therefore, as we presume, without any step being taken for the adequate increase of the navy, the prompt and effective fortification of the seacoast, or the development of those especial forms of the steel industry which are indispensable to the defence of the country.

THE bill to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations for the enlightenment of the American farmer has passed both houses. It is an excellent bill in itself, but Mr. Cleveland ought to veto it, if he is to be consistent with his own principles. To take the public money for the benefit of a single industry in this way may be all right on Protectionist and Republican principles. But a Free Trader and a strict Constructionist Democrat has no right to sign it. Mr. Cleveland should veto it for consistency's sake.

The House probably will save him the trouble of deciding whether to sign or to veto the bill to elevate the Commissionership of Agriculture into a Cabinet office. The Senate has passed it; but at this stage it will require a big vote to take it up in the House. The measure is an excellent one; but to be consistent it should provide for three new places in the Cabinet. Commerce and Manufactures should be represented there equally with Agriculture.

If Mr. Bayard does not accomplish much toward the settlement of the Fisheries question, he is all right about the Tongas Islands. He has secured a treaty of amity of commerce with King George of those islands and the English Wesleyan missionary who serves as his prime-minister. The chief use of the treaty is to get a coaling station in the islands for such of our men-of-

war and merchant vessels as may find it convenient to stop there. The islands have no commerce which is worthy of our attention. And so long as Mr. Bayard's party manage to defeat plans for the adequate increase of our navy and for the extension of our merchant marine, the use of a coaling station in the Tongas Islands is distant and problematical.

IN the face of the Senate's refusal to confirm a nominee to the Recordship of Deeds in the District of Columbia, because he was not a resident of the district, the President has now sent in the name of a resident of Massachusetts. This second choice, like the first, is a colored man, Mr. James M. Trotter, who helped Mr. Cleveland's campaign in 1884. He has written a work on the musical achievements of his race, but is a Mugwump in politics. We hope the Senate will stand by its first decision and that it will apply the rule to the nominations for Territorial officials, as far as this is possible.

SOME years ago Mr. Hewitt made an address in New York which seemed to show that there were members of the capitalist class who could enter into the feelings and appreciate the grievances of the wage-earning classes. Nothing in his career did him more credit than the words of earnest sympathy to which he then gave utterance. They seemed to promise the dawn of a new era of mutual respect and clear understanding between capital and labor.

We can draw no such happy auguries from the letter Mayor Hewitt sent to the Young Democratic Club of Brooklyn, in response to their invitation to meet Governor Hill at dinner. We do not wonder that the Club thought the letter a political blunder which had better not be given to the public. But Mr. Hewitt differs from them, and has permitted his amanuensis to publish it from a copy he kept. We give the important passages:

"Until the Civil War broke out no man questioned the right of the white citizens of the United States to dispose of themselves and their labor in any manner which might seem good. The war extended the same rights to the colored race as the white citizens had previously enjoyed, so that up to a very recent period every citizen of this country has been free to employ himself and pursue his happiness in whatever direction might seem to him to be good.

"Within the last five years, however, a secret organization has been growing in strength and power which seeks to enslave the labor of this country and make it subject to the irresponsible domination of men unknown to the people, who are not officers chosen by the people, and who are not creatures of law, responsible to free public opinion and to the constituted authorities for their action. Gradually the leaders of this body have succeeded in stamping out all personal independence on the part of a large number of the workmen of the country by refusing to permit any persons to earn a living who are not affiliated with this secret organization. In this way the workmen have been coerced into blind obedience to irresponsible power, and the condition of those who have tried to remain outside of the organization is in many cases truly pitiable. They are called by opprobrious names, are hunted from shop to shop and denied employment on the fearful penalty of stopping all work, however pressing and important. This is tyranny against which the Democratic party has ever struggled, and which it must now confront and denounce in no mistaken tones."

This may seem to Mr. Hewitt a fair picture of the operations of organized labor "within the last five years." It would not have seemed such to him at the time of his former address. He then was conscious of the existence of another side to the case, which he now ignores. That the acts of the Knights of Labor have not been always wise or just, is quite true. But that such injustice as is here described has been the object of the organization or the staple of its action, is not true. And that the organization consists of a body of secret conspirators, who have forced their will upon the working-people who accept their direction, is altogether false.

If this is the style in which men of Mr. Hewitt's standing are to discuss the labor problem, then the hope of anything better than the present situation will prove, we fear, altogether illusory.

NEITHER can we draw any auguries of social peace from the two judicial decisions on boycotting which have just been pronounced, the one in New York, by Judge Addison Brown, of the United States Court, and the other by the Supreme Court of Connecticut. What was needed from both those judicial authorities was a careful discrimination between the lawful and the unlawful elements in combined action of the sort, such as exists in the legislation of Great Britain and of this State. Even such elements as had no existence in the specific case before him—the strike and boycott of the Old Dominion Steamship Company—are dragged forward by Judge Brown as the basis of a general tirade against Trades Unions. And he decides that the simple procurement of workmen to stop work, without regard to the means used, is malicious and illegal, an actionable offence, rendering the defendants liable in damages, and also a misdemeanor at common law. A British Tory judge hardly could have gone much farther in the era before the Sheffield outrages led the British Parliament to put a stop to such decisions by statute, and put a stop to outrages at the same time.

The truth is that we are in the heat of a struggle between organized capital on the one hand and organized labor on the other. That there should be such a conflict is no credit either to our civilization or to our Christianity. But it exists and must be recognized. Now all experience shows that the chance of keeping it within the bounds of legality lies in the entire impartiality of the State. It will be embittered and prolonged by any indication of a wish to stretch the law in favor of either party. And nothing could be more dangerous to the peace of the American industrial world than the importation into this controversy of legal maxims and traditions which originated in aristocratic England, and on which even England has turned her back. Such is the common law doctrine of conspiracy in restraint of trade which is in full vigor in most of our States. And it is deplorable that the temper of the legal profession in America is so conservative, and its intelligence so obtuse to any ideas which are not on the line of professional traditions, as to constitute an element of serious danger to our country at this crisis.

THE Crosby High License bill has continued to be a chief topic of interest in the New York Legislature. Through a union of the Democrats and the Prohibitionists in the House, it nearly received a defeat, the vote standing 52 to 51. But it is claimed that the 18 Republicans who were absent would have given it their support.

While the Democrats of the Legislature thus oppose the bill in the interest of the liquor dealers, several of their leaders and the Young Democratic Club of New York city support it publicly. But on the whole High License is a Republican measure everywhere. It expresses the attitude of the Republican party towards the question, which is neither that of indifference toward the evils caused by the liquor traffic nor of readiness to apply drastic measures for their cure.

In our own State, as the prohibitory amendment cannot become the law until three years have elapsed, it has been proposed to enact High License in the mean-time. But this proposition in as much opposed by our Prohibitionists as it is by the same class in New York. Do these good people think it not safe to let us try the milder measure before we are called to vote upon their own? Do they fear such success for High License as would take away votes from Prohibition?

In the Texan investigation the defence has been getting in its evidence. There has been no attempt to traverse the material allegations of the memorialists; but all sorts of witnesses are produced as to their bad character, and the general badness of Republican government in Washington county. All this might be true—much of it, however, is open to grave suspicion—without affecting the main issue, that no Republican form or method of local government now exists in that part of the State.

THE Labor Convention held last week in Cincinnati seems to have been an attempt to gather into one political party the old remnants and the new crystallizations of parties which stand outside the two great organizations. The Trades Unions, the disciples of Henry George, the Greenbackers, and even the Prohibitionists were represented, and took part in the discussion as to the proper shape for the new movement. The business got as far as the adoption of a platform, on which the greenback theory, free coinage of silver, an eight hour law or something like it, a progressive tax on land, and the state ownership of railroads are advocated. The most original thing in the document is the denunciation of the proposals to put the country in a posture of defence in view of the Fisheries dispute.

There is very little chance of the movement coming to much in practical affairs, unless the courts shall succeed in irritating the workingmen's organizations into a united political movement. The weakness of the body as it stands is in the miscellaneous character of its make-up. A party is like a mob, in that it cannot afford to indulge in individuality. It must be governed by a common impulse.

In Indiana the dispute over the rights of the Lieutenant-Governor-elect has ended in the refusal of the Assembly to recognize the acts of the Senate until he has been installed in office. It seems a pity that this decision was not reached before a Senator was elected.

In West Virginia the Legislature adjourned without electing any one to succeed Senator Camden. So the Governor has appointed one of the twelve Democrats who would not vote for Mr. Camden because he was a Protectionist.

THE Governor of Florida has made an appointment, (Gen. J. J. Finley, a "Confederate" officer), to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, (to exist after the 4th of March, until the Legislature meets), caused by the expiration of Mr. Jones's term.

In New Jersey 37 Republicans,—being all their strength but one,—combined with five bolting Democrats, and elected Rufus Blodgett, of Monmouth county, U. S. Senator. Mr. Blodgett is a Democrat who thought he had been ill-used in his party, and was bitterly opposed to Abbett, the Democratic caucus candidate. He is a railroad man, connected with the New Jersey Central system. How much he will do in the Senate for the Republicans' support remains to be seen. It is announced that he is a Protectionist, and that he will not embarrass the Republicans in organizing the Senate,—which leads to the presumption that he may at least serve as an offset to Mr. Riddleberger, in a pinch. The railroad interests, no doubt, will receive his favorable consideration.

EX-GOVERNOR HOADLY of Ohio, on the occasion of his leaving Cincinnati to make his home in New York, was entertained by his Democratic friends of the Ohio Club. He spoke with high appreciation of both Gov. Foraker and President Cleveland, but he astonished some of his audience by very free speech as to the methods by which the Democrats of Hamilton County had tried to secure the defeat of the former. He said there had been gross frauds committed by them, that the count had been altered, etc. It must be said that he deserves credit for his own conduct in the whole matter. If he had been willing to sacrifice conscience to supposed party advantage, and to coöperate with the McLean Ring, it would have been much more difficult to detect, defeat and punish these rascalities. But he refused his coöperation, and in his last message to the Legislature called upon honest men of all parties to unite in securing such alterations in the election laws as would make a fair vote and an honest count possible and certain.

In the year 1886 the crematory erected on Long Island for the use of the people of New York consumed eighty-two bodies. In view of the fact that cremation has been discussed so largely for years past, and its introduction pressed by some physicians

and scientific men, these figures cannot be taken to indicate a very large success. The people generally incline to dispose of their dead in a less theatrical fashion.

AN extraordinary change has come over Philadelphia in respect to the long discussed and sore subject of car fares. After resisting, for years and years, the public demand for five-cent fares, the street railway corporations, led by the Traction Company, the "big toad in the puddle," have suddenly conceded the reduction. In a few days (on and after Monday next, on the Traction lines), there will be but five cents to be paid instead of six, either for a single ride or for transfers. It is a real relief to the great body of those who ride, the long-endured extortion of the extra cent having been to many an expense they could ill afford. The effect will be, no doubt, to increase the travel, but on some roads this is already as great as the cars drawn by horses can readily deal with. The problem of efficient motive power, which the cable roads have been trying to deal with, is not yet solved in the best manner, and it is likely, after all, that electricity may be the desired force.

WITH reference to the Traction Company, the Legislature has been struggling with three separate bills which grant important concessions to that corporation, and a large meeting of citizens was held at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, to protest against them. It was the difficulty of getting these measures passed in the face of the six-cent exaction that caused the Traction Company to let the bottom drop out of it so suddenly; but the meeting insisted that this tardy concession of a reasonable public demand should not be made the cloak for vicious and excessive grants of corporate power from the Legislature. As usual, the friends of the grant, at Harrisburg, were the "machine" Republicans, who voted, as they always do, under "orders," while the opposition was made up of the men of more independent character and individual judgment in both parties. How much influence the meeting will have remains to be seen, but it looks as if the pinch of responsibility would fall in the end on Governor Beaver, who doubtless would much prefer that it should not.

A HALIFAX newspaper calls the Canadian general election "a blizzard of blackguardism." There is no doubt that some of the election methods of the Anglo-Saxon race are no credit to its civilization, and that personalities play a part in them which is not commendatory of the principal of self-government. Canada probably is about as bad as any country in this respect. For a long time there were no genuine political issues to divide the votes of her people, and the struggle became a purely personal one between the leaders of the Grits and those of the Tories. There seemed to be at one time no other issue than the comparative virtue of Mr. Mackenzie and Sir John Macdonald. As a consequence election contests were exceedingly abusive. In the United States the course taken by the Mugwumps dragged the campaign of 1880 down to this provincial level; while Canada, since 1879, has had a genuine political issue, and has made its elections turn upon that. If the choice were a personal one between Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald, the former would be the stronger candidate. But as it was between the principles for which each man stood, the Canadians chose differently.

THE urgency of the Tory members of the House of Commons for greater severity in Ireland is driving the government to many unwise steps which they will find reason to repent. Thus they have removed Sir Thomas Desmond from being high-sheriff of Waterford, because he attended a nationalist celebration. Should the Liberals come into power and use this precedent for removing all the Orange high-sheriffs of the Irish counties, and appoint Home Rulers in their places, the outcry among the Irish gentry and aristocracy would be very audible. Sir Thomas contends that he is not removable for any expression of political opinion, and means to test the question by refusing to surrender the records of

which the high-sheriff is the custodian. Should the courts decide against him, this will accentuate the precedent more fully for Mr. Gladstone and his friends.

In Kerry, the only disturbed district of Ireland, the Tories have selected for high-sheriff Mr. George Sandes, a land-agent whose extreme severities to tenants have been censured from the bench, and who has been accused under oath of trying to use his position to seduce the wives of tenants. This last is even a more offensive charge in Ireland than it would be in any other country, as Irish public opinion is very exacting in the matter of chastity in both men and women.

THE Tories have sustained a defeat in the disagreement of the Dublin jury, before which Messrs. Dillon and Harrington were on trial. No pains was spared to secure a jury complaisant to the Castle. But the materials for packing a jury are not so plentiful as they were forty years ago. Every jurymen, whatever his creed or his politics, knows that his share in an unpopular verdict will make him the focus of an amount of popular hatred which no man cares to incur. So the weaker men on the jury yield to the anticipation this excites, and a jury is a chain which is no stronger than its weakest link. In this case there was ample room for doubt whether the accused had committed any criminal act, when they conspired with the tenants to force the landlords to accept a lower rent. Even the judge's charge, which was simply an instruction to convict, did not suffice to convince the jury that there was no room for any other verdict. So on the final vote there were six for acquittal, *i. e.* for the declaration that the accused had done nothing illegal.

This verdict makes incredible the report that the government intends to prosecute Archbishop Croke for advising the refusal of taxes. No jury could be found in Ireland which would face the odium of finding a verdict against the Archbishop of Cashel, unless it were selected with discrimination from the Orange lodges of Belfast and its neighborhood. And the prosecution could only increase the influence of the church dignitary whose attitude is the most hostile toward British rule in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN, as we predicted, is paying the penalty of the annexation of Upper Burmah. Her troops die like flies in the malarious river valleys, or are shot down in ambushes in the jungle. And now the Chinese Black Flags, who gave the French so much trouble in Ting-King, have crossed the Burmese frontier and are looting British territory, or what is claimed as such. The English are waking up to the fact that the annexation of Burmah is as great a folly as was the proposed annexation of Afghanistan. In either case annexation removes the last native barrier between the Indian Empire and one of its two great foes, China and Russia.

THE London Socialists, finding it hard to make a vigorous canvass of their plans on the streets on Sunday, have adopted the habit of going to church for the same purpose. They hiss the reading of the Eighth Commandment, and groan at the reading of the prayer for the Queen. Last Sunday their proceedings culminated in a grand procession to St. Paul's, with a body of poor and ill-fed children from the East End in their ranks as an illustration of the practical workings of Christian charity in London. The preacher, having notice of their intentions, took for his text: "The rich and the poor have met together, God is the Maker of them all,"—a sentiment they applauded. The detractor from the dignity of the service seems to have scandalized the respectables of the West End, and it is said that a repetition of the demonstration will be forbidden. This we think will be extremely foolish. Any honest churchman, who knows what his business is, must rejoice to see these dissatisfied and despairing classes brought to church by any means. And as for dignity, the churches of our age are dying of a surfeit of it. To this dumb idol they have sacrificed the primitive and unstudied liberty that must have made the apostolic churches the most attractive meetings of that

age. They were meetings for a comparison and interchange of opinions and experiences, as well as for worship and the study of the Scriptures. There was no "coward's castle" in the shape of a pulpit, to which no one might address questions or present objections. And the audience signified their assent—if not their dissent—by recognized forms of applause. By all means let the Socialists take their grievances to church.

POOR Alsace is abused and threatened in the German newspapers for voting against the Septennate, and it is said that still stricter measures will be taken for the speedy suppression of French tendencies in that province. It is rather hard that the province should not only be obliged to endure alien rule, but should be continually abused for not pretending to like it.

ALREADY it is known what price the Pope is to be paid for his support of Prince Bismarck in the recent elections. There is to be a further and a general relaxation of the May Laws against Roman Catholic bishops and priests who put the canon law above the laws of the empire. The bishops indeed are to swear loyalty to the empire and its laws; but they are to enjoy much greater liberty in the matter of the education and the ordination of candidates for the priesthood. It probably is this announcement which has driven the National Liberals into an alliance with the New German Liberals in the secondary elections. The former break with the Conservatives and the latter with the Socialists in this new combination; and naturally both these parties complain of the desertion. But this understanding with the Papacy is more than Liberals of any stripe can relish, and naturally they draw together in their old alliance when it is announced. They say that Prince Bismarck has "gone to Canossa," after all his boasting that he never would go.

OUR EXTERIOR AFFAIRS.

IN the day when George Washington was President of the United States, he said, in his address to Congress, at the opening session of 1793:

"I can not recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense, and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace—one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity—it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

The first President was emphatically a man preferring peace, and he was clear and positive, as his Farewell Address records for our remembrance, in his insistence upon the avoidance of foreign complications. But he perceived, as any thoughtful and patriotic citizen must, the necessity for so equipping the natural strength of the country as that other nations might not presume upon our weakness. He would have been the last man to strike an unprovoked blow, as he would have been the first to make a just defence.

The perception of this basis to our foreign relations seems unfortunately to be denied to those who are at present entrusted with the administration of the American government, as well as to some of those who hold positions of great influence in the legislative body. It cannot be said either of the President or his Secretaries, any more than it can be said of those who have been directing the course of legislation in the House of Representatives, that they deal with the several elements in the problem of our exterior affairs as if they comprehended their character, or cared for their importance. Measures to protect our coast, and equip a navy, are tardily and ineffectively taken, because the Administra-

tion and its supporters in Congress prevent promptness and vigor. Our dealing with the fisheries question has been lame and awkward, because there is no concert of action among the several officers who have the business in charge, and because, as we have just seen in the action upon the Retaliatory Bill, there is a disposition first to do nothing, and then to propose action exceeding the proportions of the case. The encouragement of our shipping, by liberal payment for mail carrying, is prevented by active hostility or passive opposition such as that which Mr. Vilas has in turn exhibited. Our commerce with foreign countries is dealt with not skillfully and intelligently, but awkwardly and without apparent ardor. The system of treaties of reciprocity, long since discovered to be unsuitable and prejudicial to this country, has been clung to with a persistency that if sincere, was nothing short of fatuous.

From beginning to end, therefore, we suffer in our exterior affairs by the incompetency, or worse, of the Administration and its supporters in the House of Representatives. We cannot make our sea-coast and its great cities secure; we cannot assure ourselves of an adequate naval force; we cannot deal firmly and justly with the fisheries dispute; we cannot build up commerce with the West Indies and South America; we cannot begin the restoration of our shipping; because at each step the nation encounters either Mr. Cleveland, or Mr. Bayard, or Mr. Manning, or Mr. Vilas, or the group of curious persons in the House, typified by Mr. Randall, Mr. Holman and Mr. Belmont. Whatever is done must be done against the opposition of some or all these. The country must get its foreign affairs considered and properly disposed of in spite of those who should be the intelligent and vigorous custodians of the subject. From George Washington to the pigmy people who represent two-thirds of the United States government to-day, is a sad descent.

THE GERMAN AND CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

THE two countries which held their national elections last week, while they differ widely in many of their circumstances, have yet marked resemblances in their political situation. In both the elections turned upon much the same issues. In both the government defeated the opposition by the force of much the same arguments. In both cases the government won on a distinct programme, and in the face of an opposition compacted out of the most diverse elements.

Both of these countries achieved political unity within a very recent time. All experience shows that new forms of government work with friction. They are apt at first to bear upon all the sore and tender places of the body politic. It therefore is easy to awaken strong local dissatisfaction with them in the earlier stages, and to develop within a confederacy secessionist tendencies, while the old memories of local independence are still fresh. Both Germany and Canada have suffered from this. Even the dispute over the Septennate is in some sense a pull between the North-German and the South-German States, not unlike that between the seaboard and the interior provinces of Canada. In both cases the government stood for the sentiment of nationality against the centrifugal forces of the opposition. Bismarck's organ called attention to the fact that Bavarian Catholicism was reinforced by the votes of Poles, Danes, and Alsations on the critical occasion when the government had been defeated, and that without these and the Socialists the Septennate would have been carried. It was this cry of the unity of Germany and of the vigor of the national sentiment which broke down the enemies of the Chancellor, and gave him all the votes he wanted. And the result showed that it was only by the internal divisions of the nationalist party that they had failed to secure an equally large majority before. When they sustained each other by their votes the opposition was much too weak to resist them.

We have no sympathy with the German government on the specific issue on which they appealed to the country. We deplore every measure which looks to the extension or the perpetuation of

the military system which is crushing the energies of Central Europe. Yet we cannot but rejoice that the sentiment of nationality—of devotion to a united Germany—has shown itself so strong in this election. The minor premise in the German logic is a fallacy. But the major premise,—“our country one and indivisible,”—we can applaud heartily.

Americans find it equally hard to approve of all the specific issues around which national sentiment crystallizes in Canada, but equally easy to sympathize with the sentiment itself. In some respects we can go with them unreservedly. The Tory party stood for the maintenance of national authority at home, and the national dignity—as it understood it—abroad. The Liberals coquetted with the Riel rebellion, and Nova Scotian secession. They tried to set French against English, and Seaboard against Interior, to catch votes. They attacked the Tories for increasing the national debt by carrying out a railroad policy for the benefit of the far west, to which the Liberals themselves committed the Dominion when they last were in power. All the lines of division they ran tended to sunder people within the Dominion; the Tories worked for national unity, and upon this account they deserved their success.

The foreign policy of the Tory government, as towards the United States, is not equally wise, but it has a show of patriotic feeling which tends to redeem its folly. Canadians honestly believe that Great Britain has sacrificed their interests flagitiously in the settlement of such questions as have arisen between themselves and the United States. They believe that the present government in London is much less likely to do this than would a government with Mr. Gladstone at its head. And they think that the Tories at home will join hands with the Tories in Canada to exact from Uncle Sam the terms they got in 1854, if not the delightful bargain they made in 1872. They believe they can force our markets open to their subsidized fishermen, and can then swamp the competition of our own fishing interests. We advise them not to try either. As yet Canada is the earthen pot afloat on the same current with the iron pot. Its safety is in keeping its distance. It may be strong enough some day to try a little bullying on its own account, but it is not so yet, and it will find that John Bull is a broken reed to lean upon when once the United States becomes enough in earnest to overcome the inertia of its own officials.

In both Germany and Canada the government in power stands for the national protection to home industry. In Germany the question was not before the constituencies at this date. The Germans pass tariffs for a term of years, and until the term has expired there is no question of revision. But the parties which support Bismarck in the present election are just those which united with him in overthrowing Free Trade, in 1879. At that time the great National Liberal party divided on this question. The right wing, under Herr Bennigsen, sustained the Chancellor. The left wing—called first Progressists and then New German Liberals—stood by Free Trade. This was the essential ground of difference between the two. In this last election no party lost so much ground as did these New German Liberals. If the tariff were to come before the new Reichstag, the friends of Free Trade would be a mere handful.

In Canada the protective policy was the foremost question of the recent campaign. Everywhere the Tories put their origination and support of that policy forward as a chief reason for supporting Sir John Macdonald. They showed in unanswerable arrays of figures that it had conferred signal benefits on the Dominion. It had opened new avenues of employment, raised wages, reduced the cost of living, and brought about a relation of prices which was favorable to all classes. In the face of these arguments, the Liberals resorted to a good deal of crookedness. In the rural districts of Ontario they talked Free Trade; in the cities they were all for Protection. In Quebec they were “pronounced Protectionists.” Their leader, Mr. Blake, was charged with the discovery that he could retain all his economic convictions in favor of Free Trade, and yet accommodate his practice to the National

Policy. But this accommodating policy did not avail. The majority said: “The proper nurse for Moses is Moses’s mother. Let the Tories who began to protect our industries go on with it. We will not trust it to the keeping of those who do not believe in the principle at stake.”

We find it difficult to take Sir John Macdonald seriously, as regards his statement that American manufacturers had raised money to carry Canada for Free Trade. The interest of American Protectionists is exactly in the opposite direction. The richer Canada is, the more valuable our commerce with her. And the greater the number of Protectionist countries, the easier it is to maintain that policy in any of them.

HOMES OR “HOMES”?

THERE is a controversy in progress among the charitable people of our city which is worthy of more attention than it probably will receive. The principles of action adopted by the Children’s Aid Society are regarded by the managers of some of our “homes” for destitute children and orphans as a criticism upon the methods of these older, long-established institutions. And the fact that the managers of two such institutions have merged their work in that of the Children’s Aid Society is taken to mean that a war of extermination is to be waged upon all the rest. This naturally has roused the friends of the institutions to defense and to retaliatory criticism, and this will serve the good purpose of having the principles at stake well canvassed.

The Children’s Aid Society deny that they have adopted any polemic attitude, or even that they hope to supersede the “homes.” They think there is room for both methods, as no one institution or society can deal with all the destitute children of a city as large as ours. They have not tried to alienate support from any of the older institutions, or to “poison the minds” of their contributors against them. The only appearance of a polemic attitude was when they and the representatives of the “homes” and asylums appeared some time ago before a convention of the Directors of the Poor of the State to state what each regarded as the benefits of their own system. On that occasion Mr. Ames spoke for the Aid Society, and nobody who knows him can doubt that he did it with courtesy equal to his vigor. The representatives of the older institutions were equally vigorous and equally courteous; and their friendly bearing at the close of the hearing showed that no offence had been taken at what was said. But the publication of Mr. Ames’ remarks on that occasion has led some into the supposition that the Aid Society are waging war on every one who is not in agreement with their methods.

Again, while it is true that two of the older institutions, the Union Temporary Home being one of them, have resolved to merge their work in that of the Aid Society, it is they and not the Aid Society who are responsible for this decision. Personally they are quite distinct bodies from the managers of the Aid Society. They had been led simply by their interest in the problem of caring for destitute children to look into the work done by the Aid Society, and then, without any suggestion from it, they resolved to take the step they did take. A higher compliment the Aid Society hardly could have received. But it is of no omen for the future of other “homes.” From the tone of recent discussions it is quite evident that the friends and managers of these have no intention of looking into the work of the Aid Society in any such spirit of candor, and therefore that they are in no danger of being converted to it. Their institutions seem to enjoy a perpetual security against all such risks.

In fine, the Aid Society is not hostile to the older institutions in any sense except that of the proverb, “The better is the enemy of the good.” Every one must recognize the fact that orphan asylums and similar institutions were a great advance upon the old method of haphazard care or neglect with which neglected and destitute children were treated before such institutions were founded. And nobody would wish to deny that they have had a most honorable record in the subsequent careers of those whom they have saved from a life of misery, if not of degradation. These facts are pressed with much force in the present discussion, as though they were decisive of the controversy. They are not so. That such institutions have done good is no proof that they have done the best that is possible, or that no wiser method of dealing with children of this class has been found or can be found.

Nor is it of any force to plead that the method employed by the Children’s Aid Society of finding places in private families for the children it takes charge of, rather than gathering them into “homes,” is a novel experiment. If it were so, still it is an experiment which ought to be made, and it is not rendering the public a service to stand in its way as an experiment. There is so much in

the nature of things to commend it that there must be very strong reasons to justify opposing it. But it is not an experiment. It has been tried for thirty years past in Western Massachusetts with the most gratifying results. Some of the heads of households who now are accepting the care of children from the Children's Aid Society of Springfield were themselves the wards of that society in their own infancy. They have grown up to be responsible men and women in the family life to which the Society introduced them; and it will require strong reasoning to satisfy the average mind that they would have been happier or more successful if they had been gathered, along with scores of others, into an institution where life must differ so widely from that of the home in which they now hold the place of responsibility.

It seems to be thought in some quarters that an institution gives better security for the religious training of children than do such families as can be procured to take care of destitute children. We think it quite likely that an institution for the care of destitute children could be converted into a religious forcing-house with which no family life could come into comparison. But the authority of all the great Christian divines is on the side of those who regard the life of a Christian household as the most natural atmosphere for the development of spiritual life. And those who suppose it is impossible to secure for destitute children homes in which this kind of atmosphere exists have no idea of the abundance of the resources of the Children's Aid Society in this respect. When it was first set on foot, some who wished well to the Aid Society doubted its success in this respect. They said: "It is easy in New England to carry out this method; it will not be easy in Pennsylvania." But as a matter of fact it is much easier in Pennsylvania than in New England, for the diffusion of comfort in our State is much greater than in Massachusetts. The difficulty has not been in finding homes, but in selecting the best and most suitable among those which offered themselves. And the character of the Christian women who have had this selection to make is an ample guarantee that the highest interests of the children have been and will be considered, as well as the lower.

The advocates of the institutional method of dealing with children make the mistake of proving a great deal too much. Mrs. Mary McHenry Cox, in the (Philadelphia) *Record*, draws a contrast between family life and institutional life, which proves that it would be a vast gain if the children of a majority, if not all of the households of the city were taken from their parents and gathered into "homes" and asylums. It seems that they would then get much better care, their morals and manners would be much better attended to by the excellent lady managers and the matrons of these institutions, and even their relations to their parents would become more loving and free in expression if they saw these only once a month, instead of every day. It may seem a misfortune that one holding this view was not taken into the councils of our Maker when He "set the solitary in families." For our part we think society is best in its natural mixture, and that every attempt to sift out especial classes by themselves has deprived the subjects of the experiment of far greater advantages for moral and spiritual culture than it has conferred. And we think the right place for a child is not a "home," but a home. The Aid Society is working right on the line of the divine intention, and of the needs of our human nature.

To this indeed the institutions bear witness by their own advances. Their progress has been away from the barracks to the home where they have progressed at all. The Rough House, in Hamburg, founded by Wichern, to care for the orphans left by the Napoleonic wars, was the best orphan asylum the world had seen. It consisted of a group of cottages, with a house-mother in charge of the children in each. This was the nearest approach to home life that an institution is capable of. It is the model which has been followed more or less closely by several of our more recently founded institutions, as by the Presbyterian Orphanage of this city. But even this model lacks that natural mixture of all ages and both sexes which the family life furnishes.

Why should children flourish under a system so repugnant to their elders? Which of all the excellent people who have attacked the Children's Aid Society would find an institutional life tolerable to themselves? Do children need less love, less individual care, less separateness in family position, than grown people do? When Fourier proposed to gather mankind into his phalansteries, the moral instincts and common-sense of mankind rose in revolt against the barrack life he proposed to substitute for the family life of Christendom. Why should a phalanstery be good for children, while it is not good for grown people?

R. E. T.

Public Opinion, the cleverly conducted journal which makes a specialty of presenting the opinions of leading journals on leading topics, will hereafter be published simultaneously in Washington and New York.

OREGON.¹

THE *desultor* in the ancient Roman arena astounded the spectators by the unerring agility with which he sprang from one to another of the horses which he at the same time urged to their highest speed. So Mr. Bancroft amazes us by his rapid change of topics within his predetermined historical course. From Mexico to Central America, from the Northwest Coast to California, from Alaska to Oregon he leaps in successive volumes so that the reviewer is almost stupefied before the constantly accumulating row of volumes. The present goodly octavo is marked as the twenty-ninth in the series to be completed, though perhaps only the twentieth as actually issued. By their size and external appearance these twenty give a substantial, well-to-do look to the library that is fortunate enough to possess them. The ill fortune which we regret to learn has fallen upon Mr. Bancroft has not stayed his work, but seems rather to have hastened the appearance of this History of Oregon.

Having treated of the earliest exploration of this region in his "History of the Northwest Coast," Mr. Bancroft begins here with the settlement of the Territory. First, however, he traces the name Oregon to Jonathan Carver, whose "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America" was published in London in 1778. Carver states that the Indians living near the head waters of the Mississippi told him of a great river flowing into the Western Ocean and called the Oregon, or Oregon. Subsequent investigation seems to have proved that this name was entirely unknown to the Indians, and is due to some mistake of the traveler. It did not appear in print in America until forty years later, when the youthful poet Bryant transferred the sonorous word to the solemn verses of his *Thanatopsis* (first published in the *North American Review* in 1817.) There the reign of death is declared to extend even to

"the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings."

The name thus given to the river was first applied to the adjacent territory by Hall J. Kelley, an enthusiastic prospector, who in Massachusetts in 1830 invited "persons of good character" to emigrate thither. The fertile valleys and plains were then occupied only by Indians and Canadian fur-traders, employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The headquarters of the latter were at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River (to use the present designation) near the mouth of the Willamette. John Jacob Astor's attempt at a settlement in 1812, though apparently wisely planned, had failed, leaving only its story as its record.

From a far different source came the impulse which produced a permanent settlement, and gave the United States a sure footing on the Pacific Coast. In 1832 four Flathead chiefs presented themselves at St. Louis, asking for religious teachers to point their people the way to heaven. Their remarkable errand and startling request were made widely known by the newspapers. The missionary zeal of all the churches was stimulated. The Methodists, the Congregationalists and the Roman Catholics, each in their own time and way, sent chosen representatives to bear the blessings of Christianity to the heathen beseeching instruction. The shrewd and energetic Jason Lee was the first to enter the field, and for years he labored faithfully to instruct the Indians around Fort Vancouver not only in the truths of Christianity but in the arts of civilized life. Unfortunately when others came from the East to labor with him, and a colony grew around him, he was obliged as the head of the enterprise to give much attention to secular affairs. A worldly spirit entered his soul, and he tarnished his fame by dishonest practices. In 1842, the Methodist Missionary Society in New York, warned by reports of suspicious conduct, removed him from his position as superintendent. The mission was closed soon after, but some seventy persons who had been drawn to it as colonists remained to exercise a wholesome moral influence and to promote the cause of education in the Territory.

Rev. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spalding were sent to Oregon by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1836. They commenced their work among the Nez Percés on the Wallawalla River. Whitman by his medical skill and general ability, as well as his devoted Christian character, soon gained a high reputation among the hunters and trappers. He had substantial success in his work, but in 1843 the American Board ordered the discontinuance of certain stations. Whitman set out for the East to enter his protest, but was unable to secure a reversal of the order. He then returned to work independently, and prospered until the Indians became alarmed by the rapid increase of the whites around them.

The rival efforts of the Roman Catholic missionaries who had been actively at work for years had also disturbed the minds of the Indians and diminished Whitman's influence. At last a severe

The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. Volume XXIX. History of Oregon. Vol. 1. 1834-1843. Pp. xxxix., 789, Octavo. San Francisco: The History Company, Publishers. 1886.

and fatal epidemic of measles brought by immigrants in 1846 caused the Indians to revolt against their benefactor. Whitman had been warned of the murmurings of the savages, but he refused to go to Fort Vancouver as his friends advised. In November he and his wife were murdered in cold blood in his house. In the war which ensued this mission also perished.

It was in 1839 that Rev. Francis N. Blanchet was sent by the Archbishop of Quebec to take charge of the Oregon Mission with the title of vicar general. For over forty years he labored there, and rose to the dignity of archbishop. At the outset he had frequent controversies with the Methodists, who had given religious instruction to the long-neglected Canadians. His strife with the Congregationalists, or Presbyterians as Mr. Bancroft less correctly calls them, was less bitter, yet not without some evil effects on the minds of the partially reclaimed savages. In 1840 the noted Jesuit Father De Smet crossed the Rocky Mountains and arrived among the Flatheads in response to their request made eight years before. He soon learned that others had been more prompt in answering the call. Yet by his abundant labors and diligence in procuring helpers from France he was able to surpass his predecessors in bringing numbers of the Indians to profess the Christian faith.

Before this object was accomplished, however, the land was overwhelmed with the rushing tide of immigration. This movement was one of those numerous rushes which form a striking feature in the actual development of the United States, though scarcely yet accorded their due place in history. More than half of our States and Territories have been settled by such a rush of adventurous pioneers seeking a new wilderness to conquer. The missionary agitation had spread the tidings of a Canaan beyond the Rocky Mountains. Political schemes fanned the flames thus kindled. The Oregon question was introduced into Congress in 1838, when it was first proposed to form a Territorial government on the Pacific Coast. In a few years came the dispute with Great Britain about the northern boundary. In 1843 President Tyler announced that the United States claimed all the Northwestern coast from 42° to 54° 40', thus excluding the British entirely. Polk was elected President to the cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight," but as soon as he was secure in office his party easily came to terms with Great Britain in order to wage war safely with Mexico, and the forty-ninth parallel was accepted as the dividing line between Oregon and British America.

The first American settlers in Oregon had been encouraged and assisted by Dr. McLoughlin, the chief representative of the Hudson's Bay Company. But as their numbers increased they grew restive under the regulations and restraints of a Company which had other ends in view than the full development of the resources of the country. Without waiting for Congressional permission or sanction they made their first attempt at self-government in 1843 and they soon had a full Territorial system in active operation. At the same time their hostile feelings towards the alien Company grew more intense and when the new treaty was signed they denounced the President as a traitor to the interests of the country. Congress refused to organize the Territory till after the close of the Mexican war, when the occurrence of an Indian outbreak compelled the Southern Senators to relinquish their opposition.

This volume closes with the arrival of Joseph Lane, the first governor legally appointed, March 3, 1849. It is characterized even beyond its predecessors by a fulness of personal detail. Instead of a Homeric "catalogue of ships" and leaders, we have here a laborious attempt to record the name of each individual settler and to specify his part in the great enterprise of founding a State. This impedes the flow of the narrative and diminishes its attractiveness to the general reader. Yet the work has been faithfully performed and deserves the thanks of the people of Oregon. By a careful sifting of the numerous documents at his command Mr. Bancroft on some disputed points reaches a different conclusion from that usually found. This is notably the case with regard to Dr. Whitman's visit to the Eastern States in 1843, which he strips of all political significance.

J. P. L.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION: INADEQUACY OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

DR. E. H. MAGILL, President of Swarthmore College, has recently awakened deep interest among educators by a radical plan for a change in the system of training teachers for the schools of Pennsylvania. His lecture on this subject, delivered within a few weeks before many critical audiences, in the colleges and elsewhere, very fully elaborates all the points in the New Plan, as it also points out in detail the defects of the present system; but in order to present the main features of his suggestion, we have in-

duced President Magill to send THE AMERICAN a concise article on the subject, which we print below.

Teachers sometimes complain that their occupation is not regarded as a profession, and that their social position is not properly recognized. To secure these ends the same careful and elaborate preparation must be made for the duties of the Teacher as are required for entering upon the other professions. Teachers of all grades require this preparation, and none more emphatically than the teachers of the youngest children. The preparation needed cannot be secured in our normal schools, where short courses are organized and an attempt is made to train in methods of instruction those who are very inadequately instructed in the subjects to be taught. For these brief normal school courses I would substitute a college course of study for all candidates for the Teacher's profession. The college courses are now various, suiting all tastes, all needs, classical, scientific and literary, and some one of these should be taken by all teachers; and a course in pedagogics should constitute a part of the work required in the last two years of the college course. To bring this instruction within the reach of all teachers, the State should establish professorships of pedagogics in the regularly chartered colleges, and open free and partially free scholarships for all who are preparing to teach. The \$90,000 a year now spent by the State on the ten normal schools would endow ten professorships of pedagogics, and furnish an average of \$7000 a year to each of ten colleges to aid students in this department. Much better work for the profession of teaching would thus be done than by sustaining our present system of normal schools. These schools are not professional, as they should be if they are allowed to have a separate existence at all. The knowledge of the subjects to be taught should be required before entering these schools. If they have any proper place in an educational system they belong *above* and not *below* the grade of our colleges. As law schools, medical schools, etc., follow the general education given in a regular college course, so professional schools for teaching, if established, should do the same. The present practice of teaching to obtain the money for further study should be abandoned as most injurious to the children taught, and tending to degrade the teacher's profession. As well might a law student or a medical student practice these professions before graduating to acquire the means to finish his studies as for a teacher to enter upon his or her work before obtaining a regular degree.

It may be said that the denominational character of our colleges prevents the operation of the plan proposed. This need not be. Morality and religion should be taught in our schools, and we should put an end to the divorce between religious and secular instruction. That education has not diminished crime is owing to this most unhappy divorce. Religious instruction does not necessarily imply sectarian instruction. The various sects are dwelling more and more upon points of resemblance, instead of points of difference, and all that has the most direct practical bearing upon life and its duties will be found to be those essentials in which all sects substantially agree. Hence all of our denominational colleges could be safely and properly intrusted with the work done now by the normal schools, and both the State and the schools would be great gainers by the change.

Of course, this plan involves opening the doors of all our colleges to men and women on equal terms, and conferring upon both alike their regular degrees. The importance of this change will be seen at once when it is considered that a very large proportion of all engaged in teaching, including all grades, are women. And this change would benefit our colleges in many other respects, as may be plainly seen by observing the working of the system where the sexes are educated together. I would therefore propose the following changes in the present practice of the State:

1. Stop all appropriations to normal schools, and cancel the mortgages held against these schools, as they were built by individuals and corporations, on the faith of the State that they would continue to be State institutions.
2. Open all the colleges in the State to men and women on equal terms.
3. Establish professorships of pedagogics in certain colleges (say ten or more) at the expense of the State.
4. Give State aid to these colleges in proportion to the number of students in pedagogics in each.
5. Require all preparing to teach to take the course in pedagogics for say the last two years of the college course.
6. Require a regular diploma, and the certificate in pedagogics combined, for all to be employed as teachers after a fixed date, say 1895 or 1900; and subject such to no further examination.

EDWARD H. MAGILL.

Comment upon President Magill's Views.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

President Magill's views, in his article on the necessity of a

preparatory course of study and training for teachers are sound and well stated. The work of teaching is as difficult, and requires as much special knowledge and skill, as the work of any other profession. There is truly as much need of preparation on the part of the teacher as there is on the part of the doctor, lawyer, clergyman or engineer. But while these views meet my approval, I am far from according the same commendation to the so-called "New Plan," proposed by President Magill, of providing professional instruction for teachers. Indeed a few considerations will show, I think, that it is wholly impracticable and unworthy of support. President Magill may not be aware that the plan of preparing teachers in colleges was given a fair trial in the State of Pennsylvania many years ago, backed by liberal State appropriations, and failed utterly. Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Common Schools, in his report for 1838, said of it: "The colleges have already been tried as a means of supplying teachers, and with little success. Within the last eight years, \$48,500 have been given by the State to five of these institutions, principally on condition that they should instruct a certain number of persons, ninety-one, for teachers of English schools, annually, for a specified time. Last year there were sixty-one students preparing for this business in all the colleges of the State. Every one knows how few of the persons thus prepared ever actually practice the profession. It is doubtful whether there are at the present moment in the whole State one hundred persons thus educated actually and permanently engaged as teachers in the primary schools. Hope from this quarter is dead."

It may not be amiss to remind President Magill, also, that his plan of preparing teachers has been abandoned in every country in Europe. Lectures on pedagogics are given in some of the Universities to small classes of young men looking forward to positions as instructors in higher institutions of learning; but Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and other countries depend exclusively upon normal schools for a supply of teachers for their primary schools. In each of the countries named and in others there is an organized system of normal schools similar to our own, embracing a large number of individual institutions.

A part of President Magill's plan is to divert the appropriations the State now makes to the normal schools to the colleges, for the purpose of endowing chairs of pedagogics and in aiding students in preparing to become teachers. Those who favor the plan must have forgotten Article III., Section 18, of our State Constitution, which declares that "no appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational, or benevolent purposes to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation, or association." Nearly all our colleges are "denominational" if not "sectarian" in character, and appropriations to them as proposed would be clearly unconstitutional and could not receive the vote of a single member of the Legislature.

The average cost at this day of preparing for and going through college cannot be less than \$4,000. In 1886, the average salary of male teachers in the State of Pennsylvania, including the whole State, was \$38.38, and for females, \$29.29, and the average number of months taught was 7.13. The average yearly salaries, therefore, of male and female teachers, respectively, were \$273.64 and \$213.18. Is it not absurd to assume that large numbers of young men and women could be induced to expend \$4,000 and years of hard work to fit themselves to earn in teaching primary schools the pitiful sum of from \$200 to \$300 a year?

There were during the last year 3,771 students in the normal schools of this State, not including the school in Philadelphia. Possibly there were half this number of students pursuing their studies in the regular college courses of our colleges and universities. Assume for a moment that the two classes of students could be brought together in our colleges, the result would be either that the colleges would be compelled to lay aside their present aims and methods and change their entire character, or the young people drawn to the colleges with the hope of preparing for teaching would be gradually merged with the other students, losing their place as a distinct class and dropping the special object previously looked forward to as a life work. A college and a normal school never have been successfully combined and in the very nature of the case never can be. Courses of lectures on theoretical pedagogics may be delivered in a college with good results as a department of instruction in psychology or metaphysics, but such a course supplies a very small part of the preparation a teacher needs. It is far more important that he be allowed to see the best teaching, to teach himself under direction, to associate with those of like aims and aspirations, and above all to breathe a professional atmosphere and live a life full of the spirit and zeal that alone can give a promise of professional success.

A word would be said in behalf of the present normal school

system of Pennsylvania, but I am already beyond the limits prescribed for this article.

J. P. WICKERSHAM.
[Ex-Superintendent Public Schools of Pennsylvania.]

To the Editor of the AMERICAN:

There can be no question as to the desirability of demanding a higher standard for the teacher's profession. There can be just as little doubt as to the duty of the State to furnish the proper opportunities for reaching this standard. I am glad that President Magill has started a movement in this direction. Without discussing the general question, I submit the following remarks on his plan:

1. It would be a great gain if chairs of pedagogy could be established in the University of Pennsylvania and the leading colleges of the State. It is doubtful, however, if this could be done on the plan proposed by Dr. Magill without departing very materially from the essential principles upon which the public education of the Commonwealth is founded. We shall have to wait, I fear, till these institutions see it to be their interest to establish such professorships as a means of commending themselves to public favor; or until the wealthy men and women who give their money for the promotion of learning come to realize the importance of endowing such chairs.

2. The duty of the State to train teachers for the common schools is a necessary corollary of the responsibility it assumes in undertaking the elementary education of the people. This duty can best be discharged in normal schools, organized as a part of the educational system of the commonwealth. It is important, however, that these schools should be based upon correct principles. At present, the instruction given in them is almost wholly academic. This is well enough, if they are to be regarded as schools for the general education of teachers; but something more is needed to make them normal schools in the right sense of that term. The professional instruction should be separated from the academic, and confided to purely professional schools established for the special training of the teachers who are to be employed in the public schools of the State. A good secondary education, at least—such as is furnished by the best high schools—should be made a requirement for admission. The course of instruction in these professional schools should cover the history, philosophy, and practice of education, and their diploma should be made a life-certificate, entitling the holder to teach in any public school in the Commonwealth.

3. This leaves the question as to whether the State should undertake the academic training of teachers untouched; but there cannot, I think, be two opinions on this point. The general education of teachers is quite as important as their professional education. The study of pedagogy can only be advantageously pursued by a student whose mind has been disciplined and informed by a course of instruction and training which it would not be improper to speak of, relatively, as liberal. The academy would serve the double purpose of enlarging the scope of the public education in the interest of all, while furnishing opportunity for the preparation needed by those who are fitting themselves for the teacher's profession.

4. It will be said that this proposes a lower professional standard than the plan outlined by Dr. Magill. To this it may be replied that it is useless to think of exacting a collegiate education for common-school teachers so long as the tenure of their position is so uncertain and the compensation paid to them is so small. The kind of normal training with which the State is most concerned is the preparation of teachers for the eighteen thousand schools which it maintains. The collegiate chairs of pedagogy are needed to prepare teachers for the higher grades of work; but the State should use its power and devote its money in preparing the army of instructors who are to educate the masses; and we shall make the improvement of this class more certain, and accomplish it sooner, if we do not strike too high in beginning the reform, about the necessity for which all who take any real interest in education are agreed.

JAMES MAC ALISTER.

[Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia.]

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I am very glad that the President of a prominent college in this State seems to have taken hold in earnest of the idea, or what is better yet seems to have let the idea take hold of him, that we need much better facilities for the training of teachers than any which now exist. I agree thoroughly with this notion. I also agree fully with the view that these additional facilities for the highest training of teachers must be created in connection with our colleges. I should also like to see what he proposes in the establishment of the professorships of pedagogics in our colleges. It would be the best investment of money in an educational way which this great State could possibly make.

I dissent, however, from his ideas in regard to our normal

schools. I do not believe that the time is now here, or will come in our day, or in that of our children or grandchildren, when all, or even any very large per cent. of the teachers in our schools will be college graduates. No country in the world has begun even to approximate to any such state of things and I do not believe that any of them will be able to do so in your lifetime or mine. We must depend for the great majority of our teachers, for an indefinite period to come, on young men and women who have completed the course of training and study characteristic of a thoroughly good high school, and have enjoyed in addition the special training which can be given them in a one or two years' course in a training or normal school. To give up the normal schools, therefore, would not result in filling our schools with teachers who had had the benefit of a special training in addition to a college education, but in letting in those who had had no training or education at all.

The normal schools must be sustained to prepare the great majority of the rank and file of our teachers for their work, and in order to accomplish even this they must be increased in number. I think it would be a desirable thing to require college graduation and a special training of all those who fill our superintendencies and the upper positions in our high schools, but it would be chimerical to hope that this could also be insisted upon in the case of all positions. The colleges should certainly provide facilities for those few who are willing and able to spend the time and money to properly prepare themselves for the great work of directing and moulding our education.

Our normal schools then must remain. That is not saying, however, that they should remain in their present form. As to actually what the Pennsylvania normal schools accomplish I would speak with great diffidence, since I do not know their work from personal contact or inspection. But from what some normal school men themselves have told me and from a study of the plan of their control and support I should say that the normal school system of Pennsylvania, considered as a system, is about the worst that could be devised. They can never be on the level of the best schools of the same class in other States until they are taken out entirely from under their present management and become State institutions, pure and simple, supported by the State, and under its control. It will then be possible to make them normal schools in the true sense, instead of the hybrid academies which some of them certainly are.

E. J. JAMES.

[Professor of Finance and Administration, University of Pa.]

I am heartily in agreement with President Magill as to the inferiority of the present mode of training our school-teachers. What I have seen of the course pursued in the normal and high schools of this State, and of their graduates, does not inspire me with a very lofty regard for those institutions. They seem to attempt too much to do anything with thoroughness, and to subordinate literary to scientific instruction unduly. I am satisfied that the colleges of the State, with the addition of adequate teaching in pedagogics, could do much better work at a less cost if the State and they could come to an agreement about it.

But there are two difficulties in the way. The first is in the college. It is in the absurdly monastic restriction which shuts half the young people of the Commonwealth out of our higher institutions of learning. President Magill, as the head of the only college of the State which does its duty to both sexes, naturally undervalues the degree of resistance which is offered to this change in our colleges generally. Now the great majority of our teachers are women, and this certainly will continue to be the case. How can the State dispense with the normal schools while the colleges generally shut their doors in the face of women who seek admission?

A second difficulty is found in the fact that the graduates of the grammar schools are not sufficiently advanced to enter the colleges, and there are no intermediate schools at which preparation for college is given at public cost. This is the greatest defect of our public school system, and marks its distinct inferiority to those of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, New England, and the best of the Western States. Indeed in many large communities of Pennsylvania there are no facilities, public or private, for preparation with a view to entering college. In others these have been established very recently. Formerly the "academies" to be found at every important centre of our population, supplied this need. But the public school system has superseded these, without giving us anything adequate to take their place. Ohio has suffered in the same way; but the New England and Western high-school supplies this very want.

As to the religious difficulty, is there not in our new State constitution an express prohibition of grants to denominational institutions? And would not this apply to all our colleges except the University of Pennsylvania and the Western University of Pennsylvania?

ROBT. ELLIS THOMPSON.

[Professor of History and English Literature, Univ. of Penna.]

REVIEWS.

COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1886.

THE death of Mr. Taylor, announced last week, will give sincere regret, not only to his personal friends, but to all who have recognized and appreciated the purity and frank simplicity of character that his verses discover. Mr. Taylor was not a Western man by birth, though Chicago has long been his home. He was born in Louisville, N. Y., in 1822. His father was president of Madison University, and Mr. Taylor graduated from there at sixteen. His career was the common American one, first teaching, then a westward move, then journalism, with a touch of the war fever between. He was for several years principal of the Norwich Academy; then casting his fortunes in the Western die, he went to Chicago, where he became assistant editor of the *Evening Journal*. When the war broke out, he became a war correspondent, and went to the front with the Western division of the army, and took his share of the cannon smoke. On his return to Chicago he became the literary editor of the *Evening Journal*, but he had retired from all active work some years before his death.

As a poet Mr. Taylor is distinctively American and Western. His inspiration comes entirely from his personal experience of life and his direct contact with nature and humanity, and not at all from literary impulse or training. He is all in sympathy with the energy and the material progress of his age, and the restless activity of modern life. He is not like the poet of the "New Age," who when aroused from his visions by the queries—

"Loiterer, why sittest thou sunk in thy dream?
Hear'st not the bright new age? Shines not its stream?"

* * * * *

Is not in cheeks like these the heavenly flush?"

could only answer

"Ah! so the silence was; so was the hush."

Some of the most attractive of the poems are those describing the tranquil farm life of a generation ago, with its rugged picturesqueness, its meagre pleasures, and the various homely tasks which then gave it a primitive character,—tasks which are now performed by machines and factory hands,—before the days of threshing machines, when the farmer's lads

"Waltzed the portly sheaves about
As they loosed their belts, and shook them out
In double rows on the threshing floor,
Clean as the deck of a seventy-four.
When down the midst, in a tawny braid,
The sculptured heads of the straw were laid,
It looked a poor man's family bed.
Ah! more than that, 'twas a carpet fair,
Whereon the flails, with their measure tread,
Should time the steps of the ancient prayer,
'Give us this day our daily bread!'
Then the light half-whirl and the hickory clash
With the full free swing of a buckskin lash,
And the tramp—tramp—tramp, when the bed is new,
In regular, dull, monotonous stroke,
And the click—clack—click on the floor of oak
When the straw grows thin and the blows strike through."

Yet Mr. Taylor has no word of reproach for the mechanical contrivances that have spoiled his idyls,—perhaps indeed a memory of a tired back from the "full free swing of a buckskin lash" may increase his charity for the threshing machine,—but he accepts the steam-engine and the telegraph into his visions of life as cordially as birds, and trees, and mountains.

It is not easy to do justice to Mr. Taylor's verse by quotations, for his workmanship is often careless and unfinished, and he is not a reflective poet. But his poetry gives one an impression of abundant vitality and energy, a sense of life and action, a Western hopefulness and exhilaration of spirit, a Western man's magnificent faith in his country, and admiration of physical force. His verse is very flowing, and the narrative poems are full of spirit and movement, especially those of the war time. His allusions and illustrations are often quaint, and sometimes startling in their familiar homeliness, as when he speaks of "Death in his listed slippers," or thus describes a hearse:

"Spotless steeds in a satin dress
That run for two worlds the Lord's express."

The tone of all Mr. Taylor's verse is manly, frank, and genuine, and though he lacks delicacy of touch and the more finished graces of form, yet he has the vigor and wide human sympathy that many more accomplished verse-makers lack.

THE MARTYR OF GOLGOTHA. A Picture of Oriental Tradition. By Enrique Perez Escrich. From the Spanish by Adèle Josephine Godoy. In two volumes. Pp. 448:364. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

There must always be some difference of opinion concerning

the right of the romancer to treat of sacred events and to introduce sacred personages into his story. Some hold that any attempt to embody an idea of our Saviour's character, experiences, sayings, and teachings in the form of fiction must have the effect of lowering our imaginative ideal, and rendering trivial and commonplace that which in the real Gospel is spontaneous, inspired, and sublime. But to others an historical novel like the "Martyr of Golgotha" comes like a revelation, opening fresh vistas of thought, filling out blanks, and making clear what had hitherto been vague and unsatisfactory,—quicken insight and sympathy and actually heightening the conception of Divine traits. The author gives also a wide survey of the general history of the epoch, and shows the various shaping causes which were influencing the rise and development of the new religion in Palestine. There is indeed an astonishing vitality and movement throughout the work, and elaborate although the plot is, with all varieties and all contrasts of people and conditions, with constant shiftings of the scene, the story yet moves, and moves the interest of the reader too, along the rapid current of events towards the powerful culmination. The writer uses the Catholic traditions, and in many points interprets the story in a way which differs altogether from that familiar to Protestants; for example, making Mary Magdalen the same Mary who was the sister of Lazarus and Martha, and who sat listening at the Saviour's feet. But in general, although there is a free use made of Catholic legends and traditions, their effort is natural and pleasing. The romance shows a degree of a southern fervor which is foreign to English habit, but the flowery, poetic style,—although it at first repels the reader,—is so individual, so much a part of the author, that it is soon accepted as the naïve expression of a mind kindled and carried away by its subject. Spanish literature has of late given us a variety of novels and romances, all of which are in their way so good that we must believe that there is a new generation of writers in Spain who are discarding the worn-out forms and traditions, and are putting fresh life and energy into works which will give pleasure to the whole world of readers.

FAMILIAR SHORT STORIES OF GREAT MEN. By Samuel Arthur Bent, A. M. Ticknor & Co. Boston.

This excellent book of Mr. Bent's has received many praises from good judges, and in its present new shape it deserves them more than ever. This stout volume, just issued by Messrs. Ticknor & Co., is the fifth edition, and in it the old material is substantially modified and added to. Various errors have been corrected, and in other places sayings are marked "unauthentic" which simply owe their admission to tradition or general belief. Moreover, there are important addenda, filling some fifty pages, relative to eminent men not referred to in earlier editions. These "Sayings" of the great are confined to oral utterances, there having been no idea of collecting the bright printed thoughts of the world's instructors and leaders, a scheme which would require not a volume but a library. The plan of the work, with all its improvements, remains practically as it was at first, and while it is a plan that has its good points it is also open to some criticism. Thus, Mr. Bent prints the first of his selections from a given authority in bold-faced type and then goes on, it may be, to give a half-dozen or twenty or more quotations from the same speaker in small type. The effect is at first confusing rather than elucidative; the reader is led to think that the passage thus emphasized is the one to which particular attention is directed. A very little reading of the book shows, however, that the promising passage is in many instances *not* the most important one under its name. The effective arrangement of material of this kind we may admit to be no easy task, and Mr. Bent has done his editing generally with the best discretion. Yet we cannot approve this fashion of emphasizing. It is like italicizing, a practice to be hardly ever employed; the intelligent reader likes to italicize, to emphasize, for himself. Another fault in the manner of this book, we must think, is the undue proportion of the annotation to the text proper. The matter so introduced is often scholarly and interesting, but it takes room which might double the amount of the special information which the buyer of such a book is anxious to get and keep for reference. To give an example the expression of the ill-fated Duc D'Enghein—"I die for my King and for France"—is followed by nearly a page and a half of not so much explanation of the circumstances under which the expression was used, for that could have been clearly stated in a dozen lines, but of the history of the relations of the Duke with Bonaparte. The long dissertation on Louis XIV's "L'Etat, c'est moi," is of a different kind; so much dispute has arisen over that famous saying that the faithful editor is bound to give all sides of the question. If we may appear ungenerous in this line of remark it is only because we are so genuinely interested in Mr. Bent's book. It is because it is so good that we should like to have it, if possible, better. We can commend it as a solidly entertaining volume,—full of good things

of value, and thought-provoking. Of lighter passages we have encountered in it nothing more suggestive than a reply of the Countess of Blessington to Napoleon III. He did not invite Lady Blessington to the Tuileries, although in his dark days he had often been entertained by her in London. Meeting her one day he asked her if she expected to remain long in Paris? To which her cool answer was, "And you?" G. W. A.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

ST. MICHAEL (Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company), is one of the very best of Mrs. Wister's series of popular translations. Like most German novels its fault is that it lacks plasticity, and that instead of being instinct with real life and movement it aims at little more than embodying romantic and poetic ideas of life. Yet, encumbered although it is with this inevitable romanticism, "St. Michael" still shows a faint quickening of the leaven of realism which is stirring the artistic impulses of this whole generation. The plot of the story, if it may be said to possess a plot, turns on the revolt of young, generous, expanding minds against the tyranny, cramp, and pettiness of aristocratic and dogmatic prejudice and custom. Michael, the hero, flings off all obligations to his high-titled grandfather, and makes his own career as a soldier. Hans Wehlan, whose father is the most pedantic of professors, and who intends to bring up his son to tread in his own scholastic steps, insists upon being an artist; while Gerlinda von Eberstein, who can recite all the pedigrees of all the families in the empire, and who has been taught to look down on any person whose title does not date from the tenth century, falls in love with and marries a fine young fellow without even a von to his name. There is a very pleasant play of humor through these conflicts between old and new systems, and it is made evident that even in Germany "the old order changeth, giving place to new."

An interesting publication, as showing the popularity of "Faust" in this country and England, is a bibliography by Mr. W. Heinemann on Goethe's "Faust" in England and America (Berlin, 1886: August Hettler), an enlargement of the list published in 1882 under the title of "English Translations and Annotated Editions of Goethe's 'Faust.'" The present publication is to be followed by a bibliography of articles on "Faust" in English and American reviews and magazines. There are 161 titles, of which 26 contain *bona fide* American imprints. The very last of these, translated by F. Clandy of Washington in 1886 deserves more notice than it has hitherto received. It is in excellent English verse and is the first attempt of a German by birth to translate "Faust" into English.

"Through the Gates of Gold" is a striking monograph published anonymously by Roberts Brothers, Boston, which will undoubtedly receive the attention of that inner class of thoughtful people which inclines to the moral presentation of metaphysics. These Golden Gates are the subjugation of weak, wasteful or criminal passions. When men realize that life is not given for pleasure but for duty they will be well on the road to lasting peace. It is a fascinating little treatise, founded, it strikes us, on Swedenborgian faith, remarkably well written, and almost painfully earnest. Many readers doubtless, would like to know the authorship of this book.

Two more of Bret Harte's characteristic far Western novellettes have been bound together in one of those attractive little square books in which a goodly series of Mr. Harte's later works have been issued by Houghton Mifflin & Co. These tales, which have already had extensive newspaper circulation, are called "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready" and "Devil's Ford." They are quite up to the average of the work of our author since his first impulse weakened,—possibly "Devil's Ford" is beyond that average. It is certainly a very strong and compact work. Both tales are decisively Harteian, and at least suggestive of the flavor of his best work.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE appearance of the third volume of Prof. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" is naturally awaited with some impatience by his readers. Messrs. Appleton & Co., his publishers, make public an extract from a letter, in which he says: "As to when Vol. III. will be finished, I can only say, I hope within the year. This volume ought to be the best of the three, and to make it so I must go slowly. The papers to be examined at Washington are immense in number."

A volume of poems by George Meredith, called "Songs and Ballads of Tragic Life," is in the Macmillan press.—Captain Samuels, the veteran commander, has written an account of his adventures at sea, called "From Forecastle to Cabin," which Harper & Bros. will publish.—After twenty years of accumulation the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has raised a binding

fund of \$20,000 whose income will now become available for the first time.—The attempt to found a Shakespeare library at Stratford-on-Avon seems to have proved a failure. No funds of consequence have been secured.

Mr. E. P. Roe, the essayist and novelist, is at Santa Barbara, Cal., for his health, yet working as hard there as he does at home.—When, at an early date, foreigners will be permitted to dwell and do business in any part of Japan, a foreign language will be necessary for official purposes, and English is said to be favored by the Mikado and leading statesmen.—Rev. George Willis Cooke's course of lectures on "Women in Literature" is meeting with much favor in New England. Mr. Cooke's book on Emerson, moreover, is regarded by the philosopher's family as the best yet published.

The number of books added to the Astor Library last year was 3,689, of which 2,720 were bought. The whole number of books, not including pamphlets, is now 225,179, making the Astor the fourth library in the country in the number of its volumes. In the character of its books it probably ranks well along-side the Harvard and Boston Public. The Congressional Library, the only other that exceeds it in the number of its volumes, swells its list, as is well known, with a large number of works that increase its size rather than its worth.

Quite a curiosity, with its quaint verses and quainter illustrations, is a new edition of "The New England Primer," issued by E. C. Eastman, of Concord, N. H., from the plates of 1841.—M. Chevreul, the centenarian chemist, retains his faculties in perfect vigor. He pursues his researches, until very recently lectured regularly to his classes at Paris, and shows none of the ordinary infirmities of age.—The most important book in its specialty lately announced is Emil Naumann's "History of Music," about to be issued by Cassell & Co. This exhaustive work has been translated into English by F. Praeger, and is edited by the veteran musician, Sir Gore Ouseley, Professor of Music at Oxford.

With the second volume of its "Digesta Shakespeareana" (now in press) the New York Shakespeare Society completes its effort to reduce the entire body of Shakespearean literature (books, pamphlets and magazines and the more notable newspaper articles) to a topical index to January 1, 1887. The society proposes to issue annually a year book giving the title of every publication throughout the world on Shakespearean matters, and also with brief statements of the sum of each, and the judgment of the society as to whether the same be new matter, or discussion of previous statement, discovery, or theory.

George Alfred Townsend's new novel will deal with the administration of General Washington.—George Routledge & Sons are about to publish an illustrated edition of the "Masterpieces of French Fiction." They have arranged with Hugo's executors for the exclusive right to issue the illustrations to Hugo's writings in English.—After finishing the supplementary volumes of the "Arabian Nights," Sir Richard Burton proposes to bring out by subscription a limited number of copies of "The Pentamerone of Basili," translated by him from the Neapolitan. The work is excessively "erotic," and the propriety of the undertaking may be well questioned.

"Our Own Pompeii," a satirical story just issued in London with New Yorkers for some of its characters, is attributed to Mr. Louis J. Jennings.—"Celebrities of the Age," a dictionary of men and women of this century, is in hand by Cassell & Co. Lloyd C. Sanders, an Oxford scholar, is the editor.—A new process for colored prints, called "photochromotypes," has been perfected in Vienna. The principle, somewhat similar to the colored "lichtdnick," is fairly indicated in the name.

All publishers of journals have had the same experience in meeting the demands of more advertisers wanting places at the top of the page than there are pages to occupy, but such troubles are as nothing to those of a printer at Prague who had to print the report of the Board of Trade of that city. It is in the languages of both the nationalities of the country, the German and the Czech, or Bohemian, both most sensitive in regard to the preëminence of their language, and both wanting to occupy the first column of every page. Our ingenious typographer got out of the dilemma by placing the two columns, of course, side by side, but always one turned upside down. Then he printed two titles, one at each of both outsides, again putting one upside down, so that the reader could begin wherever he liked, each language having a front page where the other ends.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

M. TAINE has begun a series of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the first Napoleon. The initial paper has attracted much attention.

The Literary News in its new cover, and with illustrations, appears in the shape of a regular monthly magazine.

The New South, an illustrated monthly, has appeared at Birmingham, Ala., devoted to the significant industrial and commercial revival in the southern portion of the Republic.

Gen. Wolseley will contribute an article on General Lee to the next number of *Macmillan*.

The Fortnightly Review will contain in the next number an article by the Marquis of Lorne on the Canadian Fisheries dispute.

The American Art Printer is the title of a new monthly typographical journal published by C. E. Bartholomew, N. Y., with P. S. M. Munro as editor. The first number promises very well.

The Typewriter Operator is the name of a new monthly journal to be issued in Boston in the interest of the alleged fifty thousand operators on type writers. The Rand-Avery Company will print it.

Prof. Shaler broaches in the current number of the *Harvard Monthly* a scheme of scholarships for postgraduate courses.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE earthquake of the 22d and 23d instants in Italy appears to have differed from similar earthquakes in starting the theorizing before the actual occurrence of the phenomenon. Prof. Rudolph Falb of Vienna is said to have foretold accurately the date of the disaster, basing his prediction on the position of the moon and sun, which were at that time in line, there being an annular eclipse of the sun. The theory which underlies this deduction is that the combined attraction of the sun and moon produces movements similar to tides in the molten interior of the earth, and these cause earthquakes by the strain brought upon the earth's crust. There are various difficulties in the application of this theory. It hardly explains the very decidedly local nature of the phenomena, for one thing, though one of the expounders of the theory attempts to show that the cessation of the volcanic activity of Vesuvius has deprived Italy of its safety-valve against such disasters, and he recommends the explosion of masses of melinite, the new French explosive, to clear out the crater. Another difficulty is in regard to the rate and direction of travel of earthquakes, which are not by any means so uniform as this theory calls for. If the theory is established, of course we may look for an earthquake at the time of each eclipse of the sun, with its intensity depending upon the distance of the sun and moon. The past history of earthquakes does not exactly fit in with this theory, but an accommodation may perhaps be reached by concessions from both sides.

The British government lately strengthened up the bottom of the old ironclad *Resistance*, and tried the effect of firing off a 90lb. gun-cotton torpedo against the vessel. The damage was considerable, but not fatal to the floating or fighting qualities of the vessel. There was a large indentation made in her side, the plates were bent inward and distorted generally, but the coal in the bunkers saved the hull from worse damage. In commenting on this the *London Times* comes to the conclusion that the efficiency of torpedoes has been overrated. The *Engineer* disputes this conclusion, and thinks the circumstances were made more favorable to the vessel in the trial than they would be in actual conflict. The place where the torpedo was to explode was selected beforehand and carefully strengthened, it was only ten feet under water, and torpedoes exploded at this small depth give an undue proportion of their energy to simply throwing up streams of water. It was also exploded where the side of the ship was nearly vertical, while its destructive power would have been greater had it been somewhat under her bottom. Altogether, the *Engineer* thinks, the torpedo has not been proved useless by this test, but must be reckoned on as a powerful instrument of offence in naval operations.

The Paris correspondent of *Science* writes thus of the inventive activity in France and Germany produced by the prospect of war, and of some of its results in the shape of new munitions of war. "In France a new explosive has been devised, said to be as much superior to nitro-glycerine as the latter is to common gunpowder. It is called 'melinite,' and its explosive force is to that of gunpowder as 100 to 5. Its destructive effects are fearful, inasmuch as bombs charged with it do not explode immediately upon striking a wall, or similar resisting surface, the explosion taking place some little time after penetration. This new war material is the invention of MM. Locard and Hironard of Bourges, to whom the minister of war has given an order for 200,000 bombs charged with it. In Germany a new shell has been devised, on principles made known some years ago by M. Turpin, a French inventor. In this new projectile two substances, one of which acts as igniter and the

other as combustible, are placed close to each other, but not in contact. The igniter is contained in a glass bottle, which is broken by the shock caused by the striking of the shell, thereby permitting the two substances to come into contact and causing the explosion at the desired moment. Neither of these substances is dangerous in itself, and either may be handled separately without risk. The projectiles are not charged with the igniting substance until they are to be used. A third new explosive has been invented in Berlin. It is called 'roburite,' and has given good results, but it is dangerous to handle, and is said to deteriorate more or less rapidly after manufacture."

Professor Edward S. Holden has sketched in *The Overland Monthly* a plan for coöperative photography of the stars. Under ordinarily existing conditions of doing the work, it would take an observatory one hundred and forty years to make a complete photograph of the heavens, or ten observatories fourteen years. The desirability of several observatories engaging in the work together is therefore obvious. Photography may be expected to help in the discovery of new asteroids; in the search for the hypothetical planet beyond Neptune; in making star-maps; in finding stars that make no impression on the eye or telescope; in accurately fixing the aspect of the sky, as it is for the benefit of students in all the future and for comparative astronomy; and for many other purposes of practical and scientific importance.

The *Sidereal Messenger* for February announces that it is probable that Chicago will lose its astronomical observatory. The Dearborn observatory is the property of the Chicago Astronomical Society, but is upon ground leased to it by the now extinct University of Chicago, and may be required to vacate upon sixty days' notice. The society has received a request to transfer its instruments and library to an institution of learning outside of Chicago, but an effort is being made to obtain another site within the city.

ART NOTES.

ETCHINGS continue in great favor, and seem to attract attention from all classes of art lovers. The announcement of *The Studio*, (New York), that it had commissioned M. Rajon, the French etcher to etch a plate on an important subject, has drawn out, we are told, numerous inquiries for further information. The publishers therefore announce that they have decided to print 500 proofs on India paper, before lettering, to be sold only by subscription, at \$5.00 each, up to the day of publication, when the price will be advanced. The copies on ordinary paper will appear, of course, in the magazine. The publishers also announce that Mr. Sidney L. Smith, who has published in recent issues of *The Studio* notable etchings of silverware, etc., has completed an etching of John Quincy Adams at the age of sixteen, from a portrait made in pastel at the Hague in 1783, which will appear in the March issue.

The *Magazine of Art* (London and New York: Cassell & Co.), gives for a frontispiece to the March number an etching by Courty of a painting by Adolph Menzel, "Forced Contributions." Besides, there are, as usual, several pages liberally illustrated with woodcuts, one of those being a description of scenery "In the Blue Mountains, New South Wales," by Stephen Thompson.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- FAMILIAR SHORT SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN. With Historical and Explanatory Notes, by Samuel Arthur Bent, M. A. Pp. 662. \$2.00. Boston Ticknor & Co.
- THE DIVERSIONS OF A BOOK-WORM. By J. Rogers Rees. Pp. 257. New York: George J. Coombes.
- TWELVE YEARS OF MY LIFE. An Autobiography. Mrs. B. Beaumont. Pp. 366. \$1.50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.
- MOLOCH: A Story of Sacrifice. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. Pp. 324. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- PROFESSOR JOHNNY. By Jak. Pp. 378. \$—. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

ECONOMIC HERESIES OF HENRY GEORGE.¹

HE sets out with the proposition that poverty increases with advancing civilization: that the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer, and that pauperism increases with progress. He says:

"The enormous increase in productive power which has marked the present century has no tendency to extirpate poverty, or to lighten the burdens of those compelled to toil. . . . The tendency of what we call material progress is in no wise to improve the condition of the lowest class." (p. 11.) "It may clearly be seen that material progress does not merely fail to relieve poverty; it actually produces it." (p. 12.)

The problem thus stated seems to have set the civilized world by the ears. No one appears to be able to explain why this is so. It reminds one of the story of the king and his philosophers when he propounded to them the conundrum: "Why does not a pail of water weigh more with a fish in it than without?" The problem appeared to be too much for them, until one

of their number raised the query: "Does it not weigh more with the fish in it?" On the appeal to fact the problem vanished.

So with Mr. George; instead of trying to answer his problem, Why are the poor growing poorer, and why do not wages increase? we must rather ask, Are the poor growing poorer? Do not wages increase with advancing civilization, and does pauperism increase with progress? Mr. George does not attempt to prove the truth of these sweeping assertions upon which his whole doctrine is based. What say the facts on this point?

It is notorious that up to the middle of the eighteenth century wages in England were so low that in order to sustain the physical condition of the laborers their wages had frequently to be eked out by pauper allowance. Thus, constant employment did not then bring sufficient wages to protect the laborer from pauperism. Is that the case to-day? Professor Thorold Rogers, who, to say the least, is free from optimistic tendencies, shows that if nominal wages were no higher "in the twenty years between 1820 and 1840 than they were in the previous twenty years, it is admitted that the intrinsic value of these wages, as measured in their purchasing power, was greatly increased." According to the figures of Leone Levi, taken from the official records of prices at Greenwich, from 1800 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1840, the wages and cost of seven chief necessities of life were as follows: Between 1800 and 1820 the average wages of artisans were 4s. 7½d. per day, and a given quantity of seven chief necessities cost 23s. 6d., while from 1820 to 1840 wages were 5s. 2½d., and the same quantity of the same articles cost only 14s. 4½d. This shows that wages rose during the latter period 13.45 per cent., and that the prices of commodities fell over 37 per cent.

[This statement is fully corroborated by Tooke, "History of Prices," vol. I., pp. 329, 330; also by Barton and Wade's "Tables of Wages and Prices" from 1495 to 1840; Wade's "History of the (English) Middle and Working Classes," 4th ed., p. 166.]

From the most recent statistics for England it appears that, taking fifty-eight branches of industry together, wages, from 1850 to 1877, have risen 47.53 per cent., and also that during the same period, with few exceptions, the prices of all articles of food, clothing, and furniture, through the use of improved methods of production, have been greatly reduced; nor is this peculiar to England, but it is even more strikingly true of this country. Colonel Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, emphatically declares that from 1830 to 1880 wages in this country have doubled, and that prices of goods have decreased in a still greater proportion. In his Massachusetts "Report" for 1885 he also presents elaborate tables of wages and prices in New England, which show that since 1831, notwithstanding the great fall in prices to the consumer, and the reduction of 12 per cent. in the hours of labor, wages have risen 97 per cent.

Nor could this be otherwise. In fact, for the "productive power" permanently to increase without a rise of real wages is an economic impossibility. Such a thing never did and never can occur in any large and permanent way. It is the very essence of economic law that improved methods of production can only be adopted with a permanently increased general consumption of wealth by the masses, which necessarily implies an increase of real wages. Real wages have not only increased actually, as already shown, but they have also increased relatively, both to the aggregate wealth produced and the amount obtained by the profit-receiving class, in proportion as improved methods of production have been successfully adopted.

It is thus manifest that the economic tendency of the use of large capitals and improved methods of production is to increase real wages and lower the rate of profits. In other words, instead of the poor growing poorer, etc., as Mr. George avers, the masses are growing richer, both actually and relatively, and the capitalists, though actually richer individually, as a class are growing relatively poorer and fewer in number.

Nor is Mr. George's statement that "pauperism accompanies progress" any nearer the truth, if by that assertion he means that pauperism is increasing with progress, which is the only construction his language admits of. If we take those countries which have for any considerable time had a pauper system, and compare the percentage of pauperism to-day with that of ten, twenty, or fifty years ago, which is the only way of ascertaining whether pauperism is on the increase, we shall find that the same is true of pauperism that we have seen is true of wages; namely, that pauperism diminishes with the increased aggregate production of wealth. For example, in England, according to the official statistical report of the United Kingdom for 1885, the population in 1860 was, in round numbers, 29,000,000 and the total number of paupers 850,000, or 29.31 to the thousand, while in 1885 the population was 36,000,000, and the total number of paupers only 780,000, or 21.67 to the thousand, being an actual decrease of 70,000 paupers with an increase of 7,000,000 in the population; in other words, a net decrease of paupers relative to the population of 26 per cent.

Mr. George then boldly declares that the reason why "increased productive power does not increase wages," nor "tend to extirpate poverty," is because "rent swallows up the whole gain," and, as if conscious of the weakness of his position, he adds: "It is unnecessary to allude to facts. They will suggest themselves to the reader" (p. 163). And in truth they do, but, unfortunately for Mr. George, they are crushingly against him. England is the country above all others to which Mr. George refers as especially illustrating the truth of his statement that "rent swallows up the whole gain." Now, what are the facts in relation to that country. Just before the close of the seventeenth century, according to Davenant (iv., 71) the total agricultural produce, including pasture and forest land, was estimated at £21,079,000, and the total rent-roll at £9,480,000, or a little over 45 per cent. of the produce. About a century later (1779), according to Arthur Young, the produce was estimated at £72,826,827 and the gross rental at £19,200,000, or about 26.50 per cent. Sixty-three years later (1842-3) McCulloch ("Statistical Account of the British Empire," p. 553) estimated the gross agricultural produce at £141,606,857, and the total rental at £37,795,905, or 26.69 per cent. of the total produce. And in 1882, forty years later, according to Mulhall, the total produce was £270,000,000, and the total rental £58,000,000 or 21.48 per cent. of the produce. Thus, though the actual rent-roll from agricultural land has increased over 600 per cent., the total produce of the land during the same period has increased 1,250 per cent. In other words, the proportion of the total product of agriculture paid in rent has fallen from 45 to 21.48 per cent., or more than one-half.

¹From an article in *The Forum* for March, by George Gunton.

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No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus. Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

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